

# Technology Transfer CRADAs

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# USDA Agencies

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**

**Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)**

**Economic Research Service (ERS)**

**Farm Service Agency (FSA)**

**Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)**

**Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)**

**Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)**

**Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**

**Forest Service (FS)**

**Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)**

**National Agricultural Library (NAL)**

**National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)**

**National Institute of Food and Agricultural (NIFA)**

**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

**Risk Management Agency (RMA)**

**Rural Development (RD)**

ARS/OTT manages the patenting and licensing of inventions made by USDA scientists. OTT has delegated authority to make such decisions for all of USDA.



# Technology Transfer Goals

- Transfer of technology is **primary objective**, not income
- Facilitate research partnerships & adoption of federal research outcomes for **broad US public benefit**
- Protect (patent) intellectual property **primarily** if it enhances technology transfer,
- Enhance U.S. economic development, global competition, and sustainable economic security

# Technology Transfer Mechanisms

- Public germplasm & database releases
- National Agricultural Library
- Information Staff - ARS public affairs,  
Ag Research Magazine, news releases,  
exhibits, web page
- Extension partnership



# Technology Transfer Mechanisms

- Publications/presentations
- Agreements
  - Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA)
  - Material Transfer Agreement
  - Confidentiality Agreement
  - Other Agreements from Extramural Agreements Division (EAD) such as Trust Fund, Non-Funded Cooperative Agreements, etc.
- Patents/licensing
- Marketing

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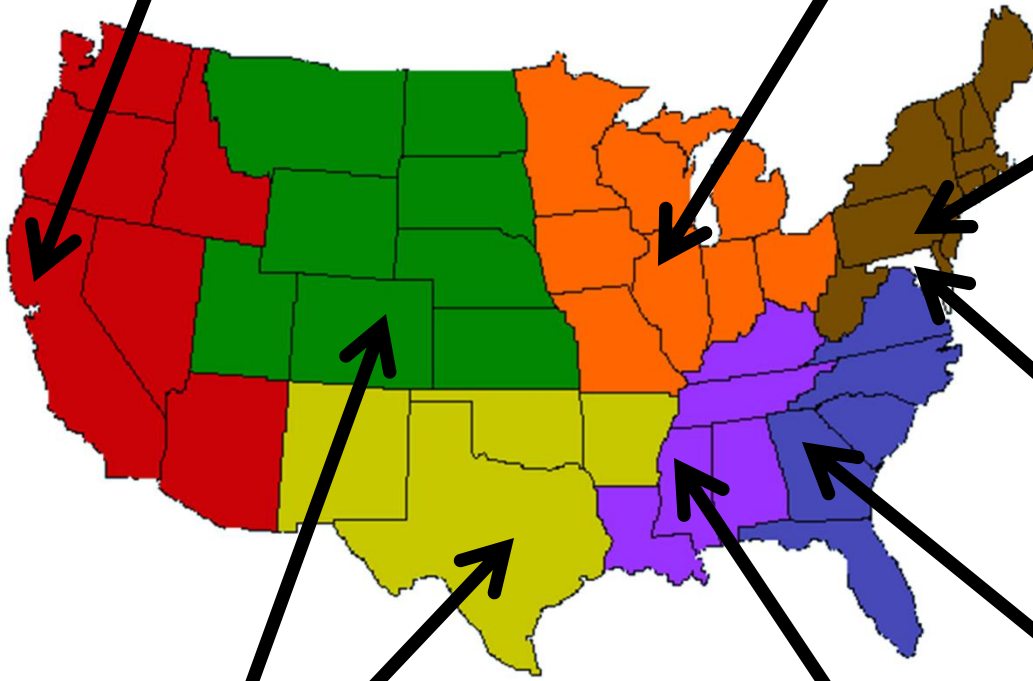
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# ARS CARDA FACTs and STATs

- In 1987, the ARS Avian Disease and Oncology Laboratory (ADOL) in East Lansing, Michigan, was **the first government lab** to sign a CRADA with a private company Embrex, Inc., now part of the Pfizer Poultry Health Division in Durham, North Carolina. It was for an in-the-shell vaccination technique against Marek's disease.
- USDA has 287 active CRADAs (includes ARS, FS, and APHIS) valued at nearly \$180 million; 62% of active CRADAs are with U.S. small businesses.



# CRADA Mechanism

- **Very flexible document, which does authorize participation in cooperative research**
- **Anticipates the creation of Intellectual property- a deliverable or Subject Invention**
- **Provides Cooperator the right to negotiate an exclusive license to Subject Invention(s)**
- **Scientist benefits from the expertise of the Cooperator**
- **Cooperator benefits from access to facilities, equipment and ARS scientists**



# CRADA Mechanism

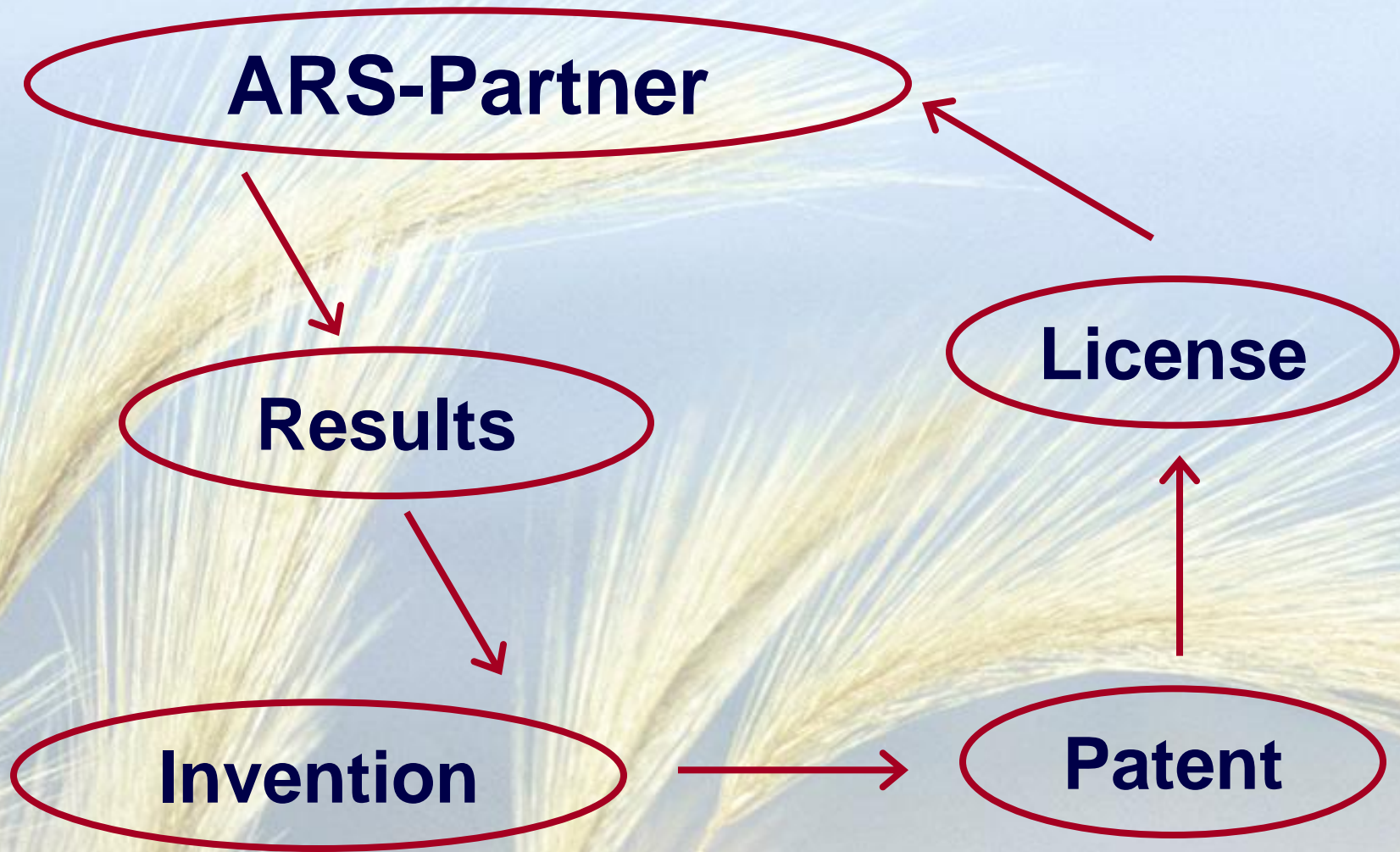
- **Involves funds to ARS**
  - **Cooperator provides in accord with statute**
- **May involve more than one Cooperator**
- **May not have more than one CRADA for the same technology and field of use**
- **If possible, CRADA partner is found early in the project**
- **ARS has a 20% Indirect Cost**
- **Positive weighing factor in obtaining USDA SBIR funding**

# CRADA Mechanism

- USDA-ARS has prioritized Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADAs) development to offset diminishing discretionary funds to conduct research.
- Ideal CRADA partner— **Industry association** funding joint ARS mission research with funds from association members.

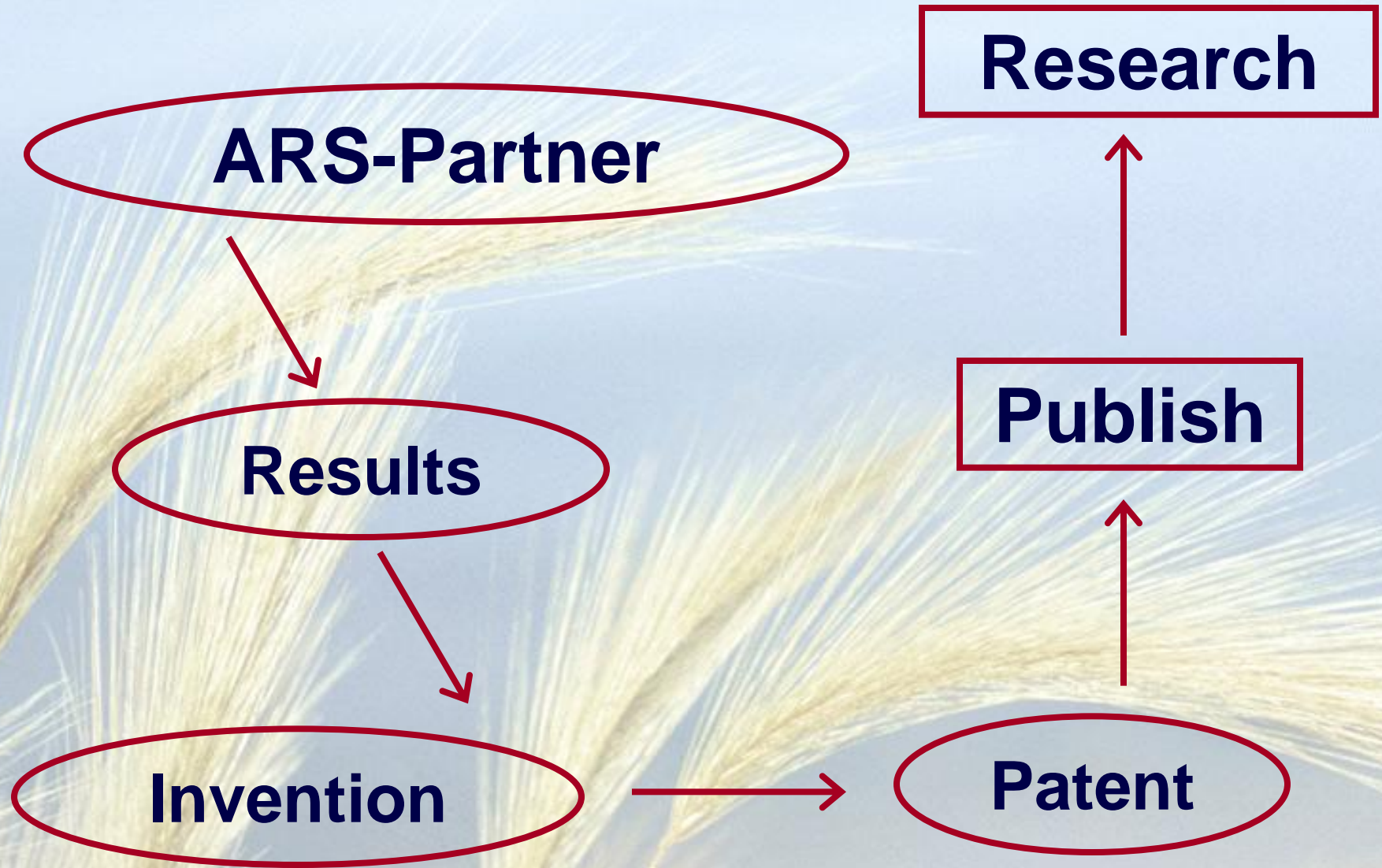


# CRADA Model





# CRADA Model





United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Research Service

Partnership Intermediary  
Agreements (PIA) and  
Technology Transfer



# Agricultural Technology Innovation Partnership (ATIP)

**Partner with economic  
development entities to  
enhance the effectiveness &  
impact of technology transfer.**

**Enhance the flow of ARS  
technologies to small  
businesses & encourage  
technology-based economic  
development.**

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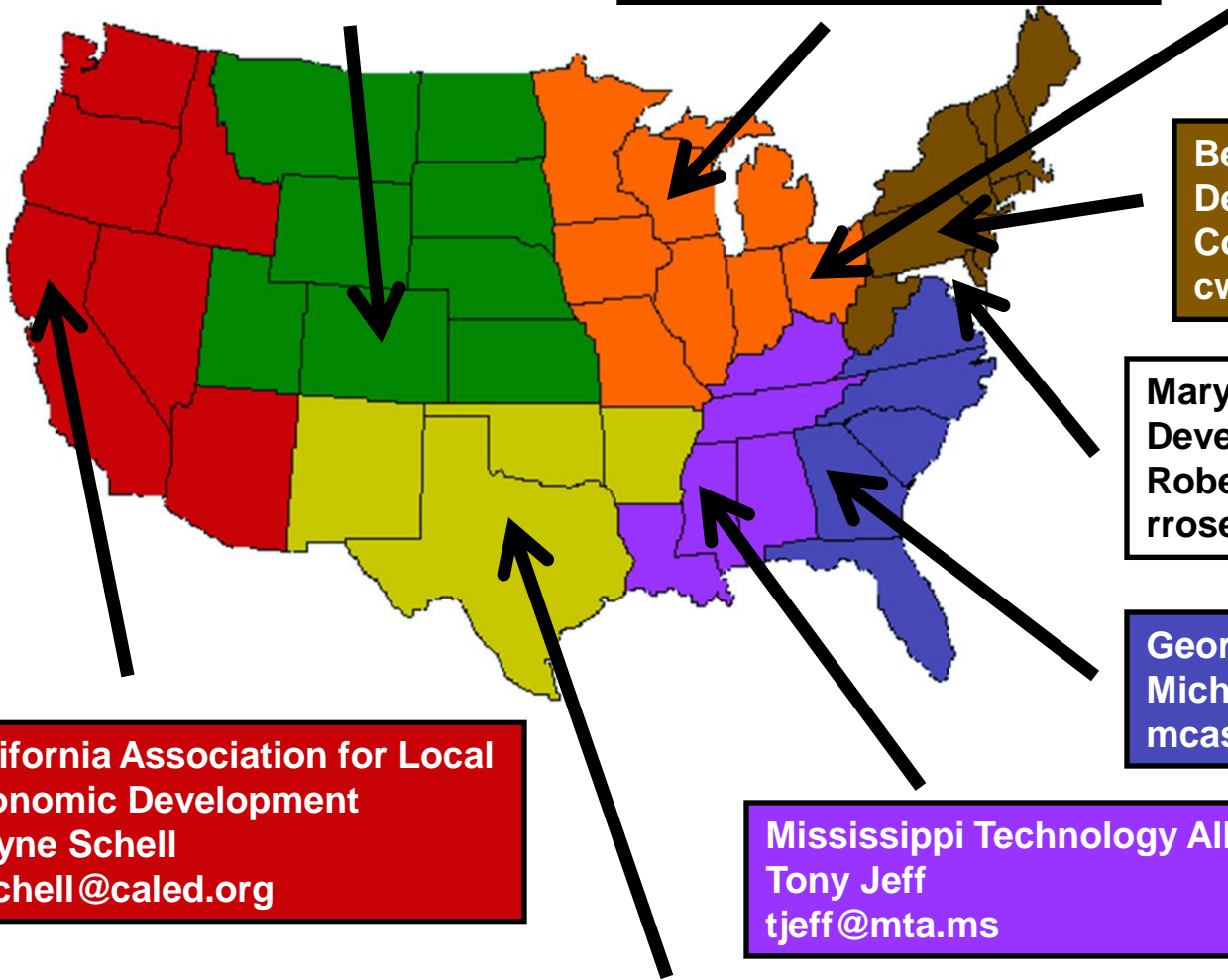
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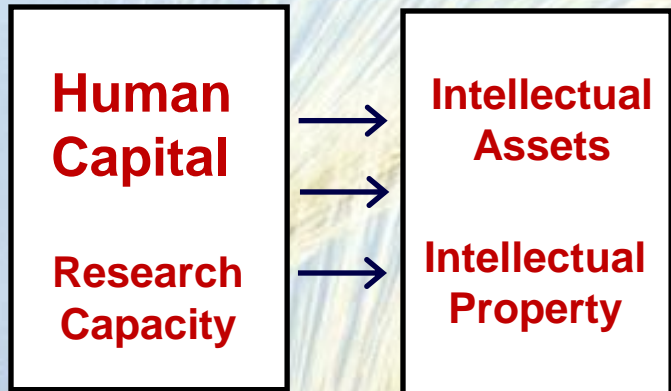
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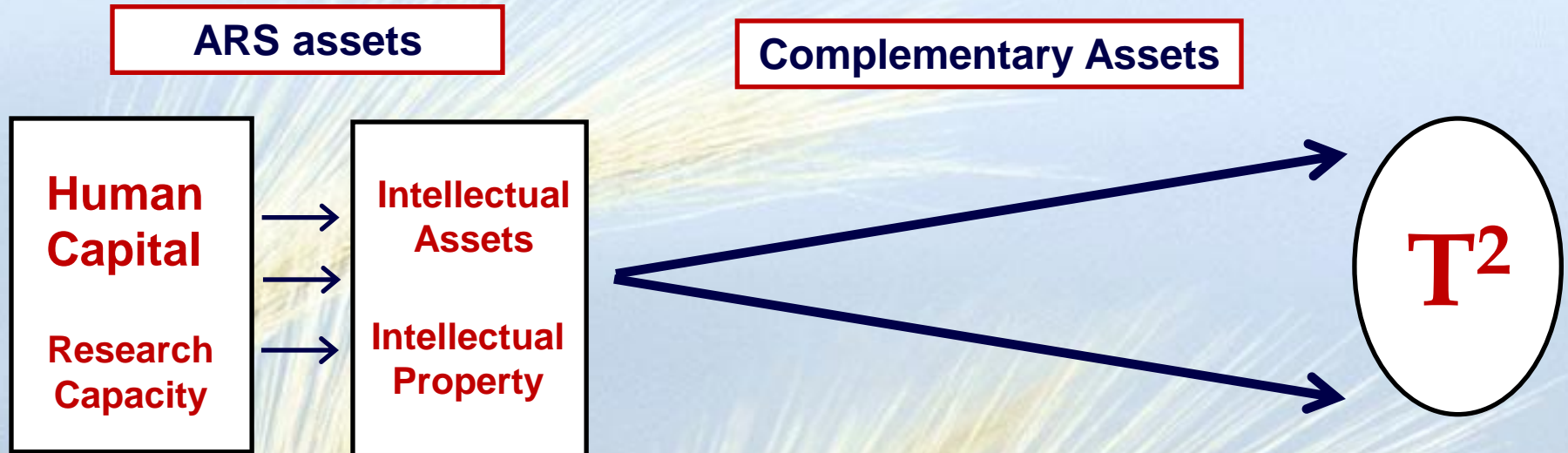
# Commercialization of Research Outcomes

**ARS assets**

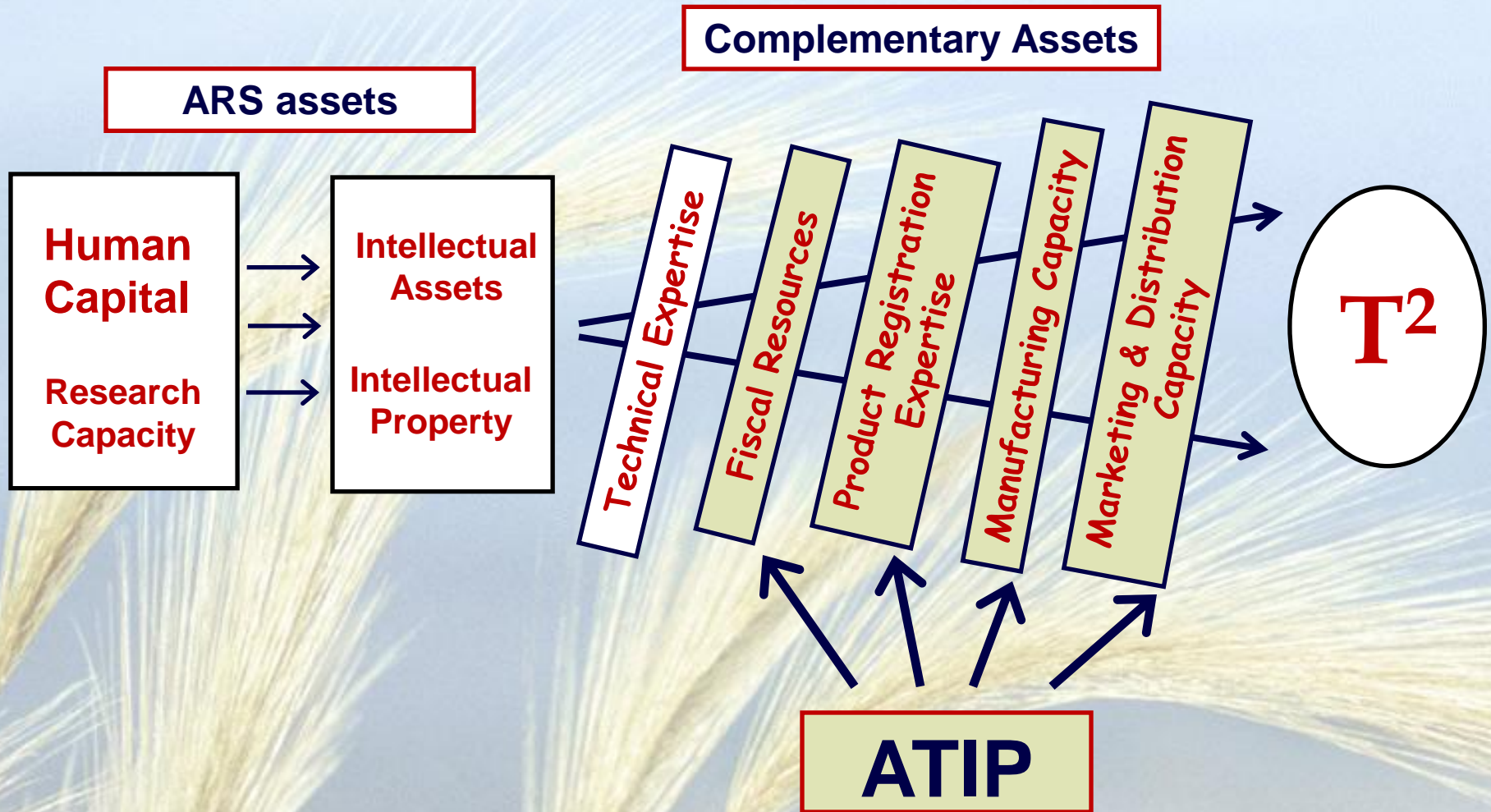


Adapted from Sullivan, P.H., *Profiting From Intellectual Capital*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2000.

# Commercialization of Research Outcomes



# Commercialization of Research Outcomes





# Historic ARS Contributions

## Creation of Industries

- USDA botanist Frederick Coville started the world's first successful blueberry research program. Blueberries are the second most popular berry in the United States. A multi-million dollar industry.
- USDA Participated in restoring the flavor and aroma lost during vacuum evaporation of concentrated orange juice. A multi-billion dollar industry.
- USDA Scientist Bill Doane cross-linked starch and synthetic polymers creating industry based on super absorbency. -- A multiple billion dollar industry.

# Historic ARS Contributions

## Remarkable discoveries

- ARS Scientist Dr. Theodore Diener working in Beltsville, Maryland discovered the viroid, a singled-stranded, circular RNA molecule.
- Robert W. Holley discovered a class of low molecular ribonucleic acids -transfer ribonucleic acids (tRNAs)..  
**Nobel Prize**
- Robert Davis discovered spiroplasmas, a form of bacteria without cell walls, that cause diseases of crop plants and of insects including honey bees and are suspected in some human maladies. He also discovered pathogens against this life form.



# Questions ?

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